as follows:

receive a less amount or to work a longer time (required as a condition of being employed), to the contrary notwithstanding." Rejected-Yeas, The bill was then passed-yeas, 25; nays, 22,

Faulkner, Sawyer, Hale, Hawley, Stewart, Stockbridge, Turpie, Voorhees, NAYS. Jones, (Ark.) Coke, George, McPherson, Pasco, Pugh, Reagan, Vance, Gray,

The first section provides that whoever, as a laborer, workman or mechanic, has been employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States, since the 25th day of June, 1868, the date of the act constituting eight hours a days' work, whether engaged at a price per day or on piece or tack work, shall be paid for each eight hours he has been employed as for a full day's work, without any reduction of the hours of labor.

The second section provides that all claims for labor so performed in excess of eight hours per day are hereby referred to the Court of Claims, to be adjudicated upon the basis that eight hours constitute a day's work, and are to be paid for at the price per day as provided for in the first section of this act, and judgment given against the United States in favor of each claimant for the amount found due, to be paid as other judgments of the Court of Claims against the United States; and no statute of limitation, or payment made or receipt given for a less sum per day than the full price of a day's work, as provided in the first section of this act, shall bar the right of recovery; provided, that all suits under this act shall be commenced within two years from and after its passage; and any number of said claimants may join in the same suit; and provided, further, that any amount allowed under this act shall only be paid to such claimant in person or to his personal representative. The bill for the admission of the State of Washington was taken up, and will be the un-finished business, and the Senate adjourned,

The Mills Bill Practically Completed. WASHINGTON, July 17 .- On motion of Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, a Senate bill was passed anthorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Cumming's Landing, Ark.

The House then went into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chairon the tariff bill, the internal revenue feature being pending.

On behalf of the ways and means committee, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, offered an amendment providing that the bond required to be given by eigar manufacturers shall be in such penal sum as the internal revenue collector may require, not less than \$100, with an addition of \$10 for every person proposed to be employed by suchimanufacturer. Adopted.

There were two pending amendments coming over from yesterday, one offered by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, repealing the tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, and one by Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, abolishing the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits. Mr. Wise's amendment was defeated-23 to

78-and Mr. Sowden's was withdrawn. Mr. Nicholls, of North Carolina, offered an amendment repealing all internal taxes. Re-Mr. Sowden again offered his amendment

abolishing the tax on fruit spirits. After a long debate Mr. Sowden's amendment was rejected by a vote of 44 to 79. Mr. Warner, of Missouri, offered an amendment providing that the special tax on wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine shall be \$10 and \$5, respectively. Rejected.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, and Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, criticised as opening a way for the evasian for the payment of the whisky tax, the prowision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to allow distilleries mashing less than twenty-five bushels of grain a day to be operated without storekeepers and gaugers. Mr. Butterworth moved to strike out the clause to which he had objected, and his mo-tion was advocated by Mr. Bayne, of Pennsyl-

vania, who argued that the clause meant free whisky. The motion was lost-73 to 96. Mr. McKenna, of California, offered an amendment providing for a drawback on grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines for ex-

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, offered an amendment reducing the bonded period for whisky to one year. Lost. Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, offered an amendment to abolish the tax on oleomargarine. Re-

jected-3 to 101. The last section of the bill was then read, and, on motion of Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, the date upon which the bill shall go into effect was fixed as Oct. 1, 1888.

The committee then rose. There have been a few paragraphs of the bill passed over informally, and their consideration will be proceeded with to-morrow. The vote on the final passage of the bill will not be taken until Saturday. when it is expected that there will be a full attendance of members. Mr. Mills stated that he would call the previous question on the passage of the bill at 11.30 Saturday morning. The House then took a recess until 8 o'clockthe evening session to be for consideration of

bills reported from the committee on commerce.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Report of the Commission.

Washington, July 17 .- The fourth report of the Civil-service Commission shows that between Jan. 16, 1886, and June 30, 1887, 436 examinations were held in various parts of the country for the whole classified service: 13,965 men and 1,887 women were examined, and 9,210 men and 1,536 women successfully passed. The total percentage of failures was 34 per cent. men and 18.6 women. Of the successful applicants 4,302 men and 130 women received appointments. It is a notable fact that since the enactment of the civil-service law no women have been appointed from the following named States and Territories: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kan-Mignesota, Montana, New Jersey, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. From each of the following named States and Territories but one woman has been appointed: Delaware, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Rhode Island. Of the total number of persons appointed to the classified departmental service since the approval of the civil-service law, in 1883, only 52 have been permanently removed. Of the 76 resignations, four were reinstated. From Jan. 16, 1884, to June 30, 1887, 188 special pension examiners were appointed upon certificates of the commission, 90 of whom were appointed before March 4, 1885. The total number of special pension examiners removed since March 4, 1885, was 13, and the number resigned 9. The npmher of "separations" from the classified customs service from Jan. 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887, was 69, of which number 46 were removed, 18 by resignation and 5 by death. The number of "separations" from the classified postal service during the same period was 943, of which number 451 were by removal, 469 by resignation, and 23 by death. Of the appointments made during the period covered by this report, 20 were claimants of the right of preference in civil appointments accorded to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and this is about the total number of such claimants, who, during the period referred to, passed examinations for the classified departmental service. Six of the twenty were appointed in the Interior Depart-

The report discusses the subject of apportionment and makes an argument against the suggestion that appointment should be apportioned among congressional districts; recommends the extension of the classified service to embrace employes of the railway mail service, the field employes of the Indian and labor bureaus, the Indian schools' service, the graded clerks in the several departments of the Quartermaster-general's office in the War Department, and certain other positions in the civil service. Schemes of uniform departmental, customs and postal classifications are submitted which have in view the bringing of all the employes of the several branches of the civil service under the operation of the civil-service law and rules. Many of these suggestions have lately been adopted by the

President and put into operation. The report concludes with a statement of the practical effects of the civil-service act and rules. The conditions existing in the civil service before the approval of the act and the improvement in the service under the law and rules are reviewed, and the objections to the law are stated and answered at some length. Among the concluding paragraphs of the report

are the following: "The act entitled 'An act to regulate and im-prove the civil service of the United States' tas been in force now nearly four years and a half, a part of that time under the administratios of one party and a part of the time under that of

any degree of inexactness in statement, it may be said that in the results of its execution is shown the wisdom of the principle of divorcing the subordinate officers of the government from politics and elections, and making continuance in office dependent not upon party service, but upon merit and good behavior. In this respect the law has produced results which are not extravagantly described as surprising. The demoralizing methods of the potronage system of appointments have been replaced, within the classified service, by the better methods of the law, under which the demands of common justice are compiled with, that, in so far as practicable, all citizens duly qualified shall be allowed equal opportunity, on grounds of personal fitness, for securing appointment and employment in the subordinate civil service. The patronage system is utterly at variance with the genius and spirit of our institutions, which will protest against the surrender to any party of the interests of the Nation, and refuse to consent that this movement shall ever become what the patrousge system developed into full fruition would make it-a government of the office-holders. by office-givers, for office-seekers."

The report was prepared by Commissioner Oberly, and is signed by the three members of the commission, Mr. Lyman dissenting from the regulation of 1887 requiring the certification to the head of an office of the whole list of eligibles for promotion.

MINOR MATTERS.

The President Vetoes Another Batch Private Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The President to-day vetoed four private pension bills. The first granted a pension to the widow of John Herbst, who enlisted in 1862. In August, 1864, he was captured by the enemy. After his capture he joined the Confederate forces, was recaptured by the Union army, and then claimed that he deserted to the enemy to escape the hardships of prison-life and was released and mustered out on Oct. 11, 1865. The disability for which his widow now asks a pension, the President says, was quite likely the result of exposure in the Confederate army, and adds: "The greatest possible sympathy and consideration are due to those who bravely fought, and being captured, as bravely languished in rebel prisons. But I will take no part in putting a name upon our pension roll which represents a Union soldier found fighting against the cause he swore he would uphold; nor should it he for a moment admitted that desertion and treachery are excused when it avoids the rigors of honorable capture and confinement. It would have been a sad condition of affairs if every captured Union soldier had deemed himself justified in fighting against his government rather than to undergo privations of capture.'

Two of the other bills vetoed granted pensions to Woodford M. Hopkins and Thos. Shannon. In these cases the President finds that the death of the beneficiaries had no connection with their military service. In the fourth case the bill granting an increase of pension to John F. Ballier limits any increase to the rate fixed by law for total disability, which rate the pensioner now receives.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

Original Invalid-F. Heaton, Springdale; P. Randol, Wolcottville: M. Herring, Bloomington; (special act) 'Squire Admire, Yankeetown; J. E. Carney, Goodland; S. Gunterman, Alton; J. Allen, Bowers; S. Reeves, Manhattan; C. L. Pleasant, Leavenworth; A. G. Burdge, Richmond; J. Fleming, Petersburg: H. Critchet (deceased), Cedarville; J. B. Roddy (deceased), Increase-N. F. Wood, Morton; T. Hughes,

New Marion; W. Say, Augusta Station, J. H. Strode, Rome; W. H. McCart, Huron; G. W. Brown, Nappanee; F. M. Misprier, Otto; N. H. Mason, alias D. Carroll, Huntington; J. Garriott, Little York; J. H. Bennett, Spencer; G. Huber, Nashville; J. H. Mitchell, Indianapolis; T. Stafford, Washington; (old war) A. Cain, Ft. Wayne; A. B. Coleman, Petersburg; L. Terry, Farmersburg; J. Elliott, Orleans; J. R. Baity, Manilla; J. Jackson, Hillport; W. Hamel, Anderson; J. W. Cowan; Terre Haute; A. J. Steel, Corydon; F. A. Swain, Quincy; (old war) E. N. Wines, Shelbyville; B. Carico, Sanborn; J. Mc-Intosh, Leavenworth; J. B. Lynch, Young's Creek; T. Young, New Albany: F. Arkenberg, Richmond: G. W. McQuieten, Go-shen: W. E. Hays, Otnell; S. Earl, Indianapolis; W. F. Howell, Warsaw; old war) J. S. Kennedy, Shelbyville; R. F. Conover, Rushville; G. Cramer, Tell City; H. K. Landis, Indianapolis; T. B. Brown, McVille; C. Milton, Tennyson; A. Nodin, Anderson; S. Everets, Peru; T. J. Grey, Noblesville; (old war) P. H. Ports, Columbus; S. Pruitt, Beck's Grove; H. Kaffitz, Evansville; H. B. Lung, New Albany; L. Swartz, Osgood; R. M. Rucker, Clinton; S. P. Wolven, Petersburg; J. Riley, Madison; W. H. Jones, Bloomington; A. Acuff, White Hall; D. Carey, Chrisney; J. Lockwood, Thorntown; S. Smith, Logansport; A. Peters, Logansport; G. W. Thomas, Peru; H. McRoberts, Union; J. Schwab, Maria Hill.

Re issue: J. Ranft, North Vernon. Widows, Etc: Julia A. Sylvester, former widow of Andrew J. Wood, Lexington; Alvin, father of William E. Solomon, Charlestown; Mary, mother of Richard B. Overbee, Valeene; minors of William Hitchcock, Selma; Zelda A., mother of Francis O. Williams, Fairbanks; Rebecca, mother of Friend B. Wilson, Bloomington; William, father of Lines Littrell, Wirt.

Soldiers' Names in the Census. Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, July 17 .- General Hovey, of Indians, procured an amendment to the census bill just before that measure passed the House, a day or two ago, which will have a very im-Suggestive Points from the Fourth Annual portant bearing upon the pension questhe future. General Hovey's amendment provides for the recording in book form the name of every surviving soldier of the late war, and every widow of those who are deceased. This work will probably fill several volumes, and the result will be a roll of honor to be handed down from generation to generation. There is at present no complete record of the names of the men who served in the army in print. Some individual, regimental and brigade rolls have been printed from time to time, but this is the first attempt on the part of the government to secure a complete list of the volunteers of that trying period of the country's history embraced in the years 1861 to 1865.

Nominations by the President. WASHINGTON, July 17.-The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lambert Tree, of Illinois, now minister resident, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Belgium; Robert Roosevelt, of New York, now minister resident, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands; Rufus Magee, of Indiana, now minister resident, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway; Charles L. Scott. of Alabama, now minister resident and consulgeneral, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela: John E. Bacon, of South Carolina, charge d'affaires, to be minister resident of the United States to Paraguay-Uruguay: Frank Galbraith, of Nebraska, to be receiver of public moneys at Neligh, Neb.; Samuel S. Sears, to be agent for the Indians of the Nevada agency in Nevada.

Why Lamont Went to New York.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Col. Dan Lamont, the President's private secretary, returned tonight from his home at McGranville, N. Y., where he went last week, ostensibly for rest. He really went there to investigate a report that his house had been burglarized, and that important papers relating to the Cleveland campaign of 1884 and the Hill campaign of 1885 had been stolen. The report proved true, and the Colonel is greatly worried over the loss, An army of detectives have been placed on the track of the thieves, and there is unusual discomfort at the White House.

Indiana Patents. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Patents were granted

Indiana inventors to-day as follows: Geo. J. Cline, Gosheu, cuff holder; Ross Cohoon. Crawfordsville, wheel cultivator gauge; M. Cooper, Port Huron, Mich., assignor of onehalf to D. Wood, Kouts Station, spark screeter; Albert M. Grubbs, Mentone, railway crossing; William Leppert and W. I. Gardiner, Seymour, buckboard wagon; Wm. L. Miller, Van Buren, broadcast seed sower; David W. Smith, Wabash, thill coupling; Israel M. Swank, Dayton, O., assignor to S. B. Rittenhouse, Liberty Mills,

Mr. Randall.

Washington, July 17 .- Mr. Randall had another slight hemorrhage to-day. It was quickly checked, and did not affect, to any considerable extent, his general condition. He takes nourishment, and is bright and cheerful, though very weak and debilitated.

General Notes. Special to the Indiapapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Robert P. Mayfield and Thomas McGrain, of Indiana, were to-day appointed special agents of the General Land another. That there has been accomplished in the execution of the law, all that its sangaine Representative White called on President Sciends expected, is not claimed; but without Cleveland to-day. POLITICAL NEWS.

The Democrats Take 139 Ballots, and Nomi nate Elijah Voorhees Brookshire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 17 .- The Democrats of the Eighth district, on the 139th ballot, tonight, nominated Elijah Voorhees Brookshire, of Crawfordsville, for Congress. The fight was for any one to defeat this (Vigo) county, which had as its candidate, up to yesterday, Crawford Fairbanks, who withdrew because a fight was made on him on the ground that he is a member of the whisky trust. Vigo presented the name of Judge J. F. McNutt, who received the full twenty-seven votes of the county. Six of the seven counties had favorite sons, but in the end Fountain left Bowman, and Sullivan, in part, broke for Brookshire from Briggs, which secured the necessary fifty-three votes, with a few to spare. Brookshire is a fledgeling, and has been the butt of the canvass for the nomination. But it was anything to keep the nomination from Vigo, where there is so much factional trouble. Ratification at Hagerstown, Md.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 15.-The local club held a ratification meeting last night. The academy was filled to the verge of discomfort, fully one-third being Democrats. On the stage sat forty-three veterans of 1840, and nearly onethird of them were men who have recently been Democrats. To every allusion to the old hero came from them prompt indication of how the spirit of that campaign lingers in their memory. Speeches were made by Hon. Jos. McKenna, or California; Hon. Joseph A. Cannon, of Illinois, and our own Representative. Mr. McComas. The decoration of the stage was unique. Scenery showing the interior of a log cabin made up the setting, and on one wall to the rear stood out in large figures 1840. Above the stage hung a life-size picture of General Harrison, while about were pictures of the elder Harrison, Clay, Webster and others, embowered in the stars and stripes. The absence of the "bandanna" was conspicuous; but the flag fluttered in every hand. Mr. McKenna gave strong assurance of the Republican candidate's strength and acceptance on the slope while Mr. Connor presented a practical speech on the tariff in its relation to the history and development of our nation. Mr. McComas, for Mary land, said that whether we redeem the State or

not the result shall show that we appreciate the

great men who are our standard bearers and

the principles which they represent. This high

resolve, this earnest, resolute purpose, is every-

where manifesting itself. It is more than en-

thusiasm. In its onward movement it gathers

strength and numbers. Maryland has thus

started upon her march forward in the work.

Under such an administration as we shall have

under President Harrison, the bonds of a politi-

cal slavery worse by far than holds control of

any other State of the solid South, shall be

Amor g Hancock County Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENFIELD, July 17 .- Last night a Repub lican Harrison Club was formed here, with the signatures of 428 voters on the roll. Additions have since been made that will swell the number to 500. This includes a number who have heretofore acted with the Democrats. The Republicans here are jubilant and the Democrats are depressed. The former are united and harmopious and enthusiastic for Harrison, while the latter are all torn up locally, and feel that Cleve-

land is not the man. A prominent Democrat here, William New, offered John Loy \$10 if he would secure for him a bet of a certain house and lot here against \$1,000 in each that Harrison would defeat Cleveland. Jefferson Patterson, the owner of the house, which is worth \$1,500, promptly accepted the bet. Mr. New, however, promptly backed down, and it seems to have been a game of bluff on his part. Patterson has heretofore been a Democrat, but this year, being an old soldier, he cannot stand Cleveland's pension vetoes, and soldier record in general, but comes out enthusiastically for the soldiers' ticket, Harrison and Morton. There are many similar changes in this county.

Since James Mitchell, the Republican auditor. has gone into office the rascality of the Democratic Board of Commissioners is being shown wounded man died yesterday morning. up. They have mismanaged the county business outrageously, and its exposure is bringing dismay into the Democratic ranks. Their only defense so far has been proved to be a trumped up lie, and its detection leaves them in a worse shape than before.

Democratic National Committee. NEW YORK, July 17 .- The first executive step in the work of the presidential campaign was taken at 11:20 A. M., to-day, when the national Democratic campaign committee went into session at its headquarters, No. 10 West Twenty-ninth street, to organize. Chairman Barnum presided, and around the council board sat Arthur P. Gorman, Wm. L. Scott, Arthur Sewall, Calvin S. Brice and Miles Ross. About half an hour after the session began, Col. Dan. S. Lamont arrived and added himself to the conclave. After a couple of hours' conference the committee adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock

The committee went into session again short y after 7 o'clock, and selected Col. Calvin S. Brice chairman. He accepted the position. The president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs has selected the following executive committee: Charles Ogden, Nebraska; Bradley G. Schley, Wisconsin; Alexander T Ankeney, Minnesota; Harry Wells Rusk, Maryland; R. G. Monroe, New York; Harvey ! Collison, Massachusetts; Lawrence Gardner, District of Columbia.

Republicans Organizing in Howard. Special to the Indiana. ous Journal.

Кокомо, July 17. - Enthusiasm runs high here for Harrison and Morton. Indiana Republicans may depend upon Howard county for splendid results in the November battle. Organization is now very thorough and is being pushed to the primary unit, the school district. This city and Russiavilie have large and active Lincoln League organizations. In the out townships good clubs are already in the field. Monroe and Harrison townships were first to develop thorough working organizations. All the other townships will be actively at work in a few days. A partial list of the old Tippecanoe voters has been prepared. The roll now numbers over seventy names, all of whom are full of the zeal of 1840, and proud of an opportunity to vote for General Harrison.

Where O. H. Smith Stands.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: An article headed "Mental Phenomena," that appeared in the Sentinel of July 16, purporting to be an interview of O. H. Smith by the Sentinel's correspondent, is a dirty, cowardly lie. He says that the only mistake made in a former report was that he stated "I was a train dispatcher" of the Bee-line instead of trainmaster, and in that capacity ejected Supt. C. C. Gale at Brightwood, and that the Sentinel's statement can be substantiated by competent persons. The correspondent is a cowardly liar, and cannot substantiate a single word of his statement. If he could he would not be afraid to sign his name. It is needless to state that I will vote for Harrison and Morton. O. H. SMITH. MUNCIE, July 17.

Can't Fool Anybody Now. Special to the Indiauapolis Journal.

Columbus, July 17 .- Patrick Hagerty, marshal of this city, has been for several days at work soliciting subscriptions for the Labor Signal among the working men. Hagerty was at one a Knight of Labor, but always a Democrat, and now is posing as the laboring man's friend, and advising them to take the Signal. The laboring men of place know what they need, and that is protection, and not free trade, and if the Democratic party has bought the Labor Signal, body and breeches, for the time being, all right; but it can fool no one now.

Pole-Ratsing at Dublin.

Special to the Indianapolis Journas DUBLIN, July 17.—The Republicans of Dublin raised a magnificent ash pole this evening bearing a large bunting flag and a white streamer inscribed with the names of Harrison and Morton. Speaking, brass band music, firing of cannon, bonfires, and general hilarity have been the order of the evening. The Republicans of this precinct and Wayne county are enthusiastic and the ticket is growing in strength here.

The Republican Ciubs at Goshen. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Goshen, July 17 .- A telegram from this place appearing in an Indianapolis paper to-day, claiming the disruption of one of the Republican clubs here, and stating that L. J. Brooks, with five of his brothers, threaten to bolt the ticket in consequence, is a ridiculous falsehood.

The best of harmony prevails, and the Brooks brothers are enthusiastic Republicans, who will do all in their power to assist in giving 800 majority in Elkhart county for Harrison and Morton. The young men's Harrison and Morton clubs had big meetings last evening and to-day. The boys are raising two immense flagstaffe. from which the stars and stripes will float in defiance to the red bandanns.

Lincoln League at Martinsville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, July 17 .- The Lincoln League Club of this city, now numbering about 150 members, was addressed last night by Hon. George A. Adams and Adam Howe. . Gov. Squires, of Washington Territory, an enthusi-astic Harrison man, will be here next week, and will probably address the club on Monday or Tuesday night.

DIED IN A POOR-HOUSE.

Strange Choice in Life Made by a Girl Who

was Born in Affluence.

Oxford (N. Y.), Special, The death of an inmate of the Chenango County Poor-house, near this town, is the closing incident of a very remarkable life story. The name of the deceased woman was Amanda Deyo, wife of Harvey Deyo. She was born and reared in New York city, where her nearest of kin are families of wealth and high social standing. The girl, Amanda Townshend, received every advantage of education that affinence could procure, and became noted for her accomplishments and beauty of person. While she was yet in her teens she became affianced to a young man who was obnoxious to her parents. and, probably in order to separate her from her lover, she was sent off to spend the summer in a boarding school at Richfield Springs. After she had been there for a time she received a letter from her affianced cooly informing her that he was no longer a suitor for her hand. She believed, rightfully or wrongfully, as the case might have been, that her parents alienated the affections of her lover, and in consequence she

felt great bitterness and resentment toward She had formed a chance acquaintance at the Springs with an ignorant and uncouth young farm hand named Harvey Deyo, and a few days after getting the information of her first lover's faithlessness she eloped with and married the rustic. The elopement caused a great sensation for a time. Deyo had previously lived in this vicinity, and after the marriage the pair came here and built a rude cabin in a lonely spot on the side of the mountain between this town and Coventry, which for nearly twenty years subsequently they occupied as a home. At first roung wife's relatives employed every of inducement and entreaty to persuade her to forsake her husband and her uncongenial surroun dings and return to a home of refinement and ease, but their efforts were repulsed, and were ultimately abandoned. Whatever motive inspired her course, whether conjugal affection, or pride, or resentment for fancied wrongs, she resolutely accepted the life of isolation and pov-erty which duty as a faithful wife imposed upon her, and refused to be parted from the husband she had chosen.

The time came when the pair both fell sick and helpless, and were removed from their cabin to the county poor-house. Her relatives in the city, shocked to hear that she had become a pensioner on public charity, visited her and again renewed their offers to provide her with a suitable home among them. She chose to remain steadfast by the side of her husband. But death brought about a separation at last, and when that event came last week her relatives gave her body fitting burial in the rural cometery at Coventry.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Canada at present has no murderers under sentence of death. The fact is almost without pre-

In Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday, Michael Dumphy, while drunk, shot and instantly killed his brother John. He then killed himself. A decree of absolute divorce, in favor of Ida May Grover, against Leonard Grover, the actor, author and manager, was granted yesterday at

Samuel Montgomery, a commercial traveler for W. S. Harris, a whisky dealer, committed suicide last night at Louisville, Ky., by taking two ounces of morphine. He was despondent and drinking heavily.

At Tilbury Centre, Ont., Monday night, burglers entered the house of Wilson Houghton, a quiet and inoffensive old man, stole \$500, and shot Mr. Houghton in the abdomen. The At Starton, Ky., on Monday, John Rose and

his son-in-law, S. S. Hall, met in the street and fought out an old quarrel. Hall got the first shot and wounded Rose. Rose returned the fire, killing Hall instantly. Both have many relatives, and more trouble is feared. A savage bloodhound owned by Nicholas

Smith, of Strauss Station, East Buffalo, N. Y., got loose, Monday night, and attacked two boys, named Joseph Sip and Anthony Smith, lacerating them so severely about the head that it is feared they will die. The dog was shot, Jack Lewis, of New York, a colored man, shot and killed Alice Jackson, also colored, yesterday

morning. The murderer fired two shots at the woman, both of which took effect. one in the breast and the other in the abdomen. Lewis was arrested. He had been intimate with the woman for some time. Mrs. John Floss and her sister-in-law, Mrs.

Mary Millet, of East Buffalo, N. Y., were burned to death, Monday night. While chatting in the kitchen of Mrs. Millet's house, a lamp exploded and covered the women with burning oil, and before the flames could be extinguished, they were fatally burned.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 17 .- John J. Hand, who, until two years ago, was one of the active proprietors of the Galveston News, died at his residence in this city at 11:10 c'clock last night. Mr. Hand was extensively known in the Southwest as an active, progressive journalist, and much of the present prestige of the News is due to his enterprise. He was born in Ireland in 1824. His parents emigrated and settled in New Orleans in 1834, and there young Hand served his time as a printer. For many years he was connected with the press of that city. In 1867 he came to Galveston and formed a connection with the News, which continued until two years ago, when ill-health caused his retirement. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Laura F. Sawtelle, in New York city. Mrs. Hand and several children survive. The deceased was universally esteemed for his many excellent qualities of head and heart.

MONTPELIER, Ind., July 17 .- Abraham Gray, aged 92 years, an old and highly esteemed citizen, died at his home six miles north of this city, yesterday. Mr. Gray is the father of twenty children, ten of whom are living and heads of families.

SHELBYVILLE, July 17 .- Franklin Collins, who served three years in the late war under General Harrison, died this morning at his home in this city, aged seventy-one years. The funeral services will be held on Wednesday. Jackson, Miss., July 17.-Hon. P. Darden, grand master of the National Grange, died at

his home in Jefferson county to-day. The Arkansas Race Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 17.—David Ferguson, county clerk of Crittenden county, J. R. Rooks, assessor, and N. W. Mitchum, attorney, who were run out of the county during the race troubles between whites and blacks at Marion. Ark., last week, have arrived here and had an interview with Governor Hughes, giving him a lengthly account of the trouble. Suit will be brought against all the whites who comprised the mob, and there is a possibility of still more serious results growing out of the matter. Public opinion at this place generally condemns the resort by the whites to mob violence.

Losses by Fire. SCRANTON, Pa., July 17 .- The Dunn Breaker and all the buildings connected therewith, except the blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, at Old Forge, were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, not known. The mine is now on fire, SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 17 .- The residence of Amos Pharis, in Union township, burned at

an early hour this morning from a defective flue

during the absence of the family. Loss, 81,500.

Failure in New York. NEW YORK, July 17 .- Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co., importers of upholstery, have made an assignment. They claimed \$500,000 surplus, and the failure caused surprise. They claim that they will settle all American liabilities in full. their trouble being due to complications with their foreign connection, Cowlishaw, Nicol & Co., of London.

Steamship News. PHILADELPHIA. July 17.-Arrived: Lord Clive, from Liverpool; Switzerland, from Ant-

NEW YORK, Jaly 17 .- Arrived: Fulda, from

A Lesson in Bible History. Washington Critic.

Bremen; State of Nebraska, from Glasgow.

In the Sunday-school: Teacher-What did Pharach do! Small Boy (impetuously)—I know. It busted pa all to sticks last night. I heard him tell Mr. Jones so.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Philadelphia Record. They have begun to ship coal from Japan to The United States consumes 10,000,000 barrels of salt annually.

Late reports show an increasing number of men at work in England. The Scandanavians of Minneapolis, Minn., have a workingmen's society.

The iron-moulders of Cincinnati have accepted a 10 per cent. reduction. Pifty miners have left the Connellsville (Pa.)

coke-beds for Carbonado, W. T. At Courtland, Cal., thirty Chinamen struck for \$1.50 per day instead of \$1.25. The furniture-workers' co-operative factory at

Baltimore has closed its doors. The Saturday balf-holiday is almost generally observed by the large houses of Chicago. Spain will send a ship containing specimens of her products to the South American Exposition.

At Sioux Falls, D. T., stone-cutters have struck for \$4 for a nine-hour day instead of ten A flour-mill at Wheatport is said to be the targest in the world. Its daily capacity is 9,000

The owners of the gold mines at the Transvaal, South Africa, say that American machine-

The strike of the flint-glass workers cost the association \$275,000. The union has 7,000 members, almost all in the business. The Knights of Troy, N. Y., purchased the State armory in 1886, but have had to let it drop through because of lack of funds to pay for the structure.

The cities of Australia are steadily growing in population. The census of Melbourne shows its population to be 400,000, one-seventh of that of Australia.

Japanese make their own ships, and they claim the manufacture of the first repeating gun in the world. They buy mining machinery in this country. It is expected that 5,000 Brotherhood engineers

will be at the anniversary celebration in Detroit on Aug. 17 and 18. The Brotherhood was born at Detroit on Aug. 17, 1863. At Charleston, S. C., the stonecutters have struck for one hour less per day, or nine hours, and eight on Saturdays, and that only two ap-

prentices shall be employed in one shop. The saw-mill hands at Gravenhurst, Can., have struck for a ten-hour day. Last year they reduced the day from twelve to eleven hours. Two thousand men left their work. Some employers have granted the demand.

The South Staffordshire (Eng.) iron-workers asked for a 10 per cent. advance, and the employers wanted to reduce wages 5 per cent. Sir Thomas Martineaum, president of the wages board, has decided that wages shall remain at the existing rate.

Canada's production of iron ore in 1886 was 41,388 tons, and the coke output was 31,604 tons. There are five blast furnaces in the Dominion, two on coke iron, and ten rolling-mills on making nail plate of scrap and puddled bars, and one on butt-weld pipe.

A company with a capital of \$1,000,000 will develop 20,000 acres of iron and timber lands in Cherokee county, Texas. The product of the iron beds, they say, cannot be excelled. A furnace operated by convicts has been established three years, and the output has been sent all over the West. The new State House at Austin used \$100,000 worth of the prison's output.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11, 1888.

The Republicans of Indiana and those who will act with them in the approaching campaign will meet in delegate convention at Tomlinson Hall, in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for the tollowing offices:

Governor. Lieutenant-governor. Three Judges of the Supreme Court. Secretary of State. Auditor of State. Treasurer of State. Reporter of the Supreme Court. Attorney-general.

Superintendent of Public Instruction. Also, to select presidential electors, and for the transaction of such other business as may

Each county will be entitled to representation on the basis of one delegate for each 200 votes, and each fraction over 100, cast for Colonel R. S. Robertson for Lieutenant-governor, in 1886. as follows:

COUNTIES.	f legates.	Robert- 1886	COUNTIES.	f egates.	orLieut. Robert- 1886
Adams	5	1,055	Madison	14	2,707
Allen	27	5,333	Marion	68	13,674 2,312
B'rt hol'ew	12	2,470		12	2,312
Benton	8	1,530	Martin	6	1,299
Blackford.	5	1,012	Miami	14	2,886
Boone	16	3,165	Monroe	9	1,816
Brown	3	564	Montgomy	19	3,742
Carroll	12	2,447	Morgan	11	2,255
Cass	17	3,441	Newton	6	1,164
Clark	12	2,408	Noble	14	2,762
Clay	15 16	2,922	Ohio	8	1,685
Crawford.	6	3,167 1,197	Orange	8	1,508
Daviess	12	2,304	Owen Parke	13	2,589
Dearborn	12	2,385	Perry	9	1,817
Decatur	12	2,450	Pike	10	1,983
DeKalb	13	2.511	Porter	ii	2,179
Delaware	17	3,330	Posey	10	1,952
Dubois	5	1,021	Pulaski	5	1,054
Elkhart	21	4.237	Putnam	12	2,353
Fayette	9	4,237 1,772	Randolph	20	4,062
Floyd	9	1,852	Rush	13	2,539
Fountain	100000	2.487	Ripley	11	2,259
Franklin	7	1,483	Scott	3	699
Fulton	10	1,980	Shelby	14	2,860
Gibson	13	2,610	Spencer	12	2,467
Grant	16	3,154	Starke	3	569
Greene	13	2,597	Steuben	11	2,123
Hamilton	16	3,299		21	4,282
Hancock	9	1,826	Switz'rl'nd	8	1,627
Harrison	10	1,992	Sullivan	8	1,594
Henry	15		Tippecano'	25	4,993
Hendricks.		2,906	Tipton	9	1,798
Howard	14	2,842	Union	5	1,019
Huntingtn	16	3,170	Vand'rb'rg	22	4,439
Jackson	10	2,063	Vermillion	8	1,629
Jasper	7	1,309	Vigo	27	5,411
Jay	13	2.548	Wabash	19	3,761
Jefferson	15	3,089	Warren	9	1,789 2,261
Jennings	10	1,911	Warrick	11 8	1.501
Johnson	10	1,993	Washi'gt'n	27	1,591 5,402
Knox	13		Wayne Wells	8	1,529
Koscinsko.	10		White	9	1,747
Lagrange .	10	2,076	Whitley	10	1,909
LaPorte	Control Control				2,000
Lawrence				1.160	231,922
Dawrence .	1 44	2,119	ii Total	1-1100	

On the evening preceding the convention the delegates from each congressional district will meet at such places as may hereafter be designated by the State committee, to select the following district committeemen, officers of the

convention, and presidential electors: 1. One member of the committee on creden-2. One member of the committee on permanent organization, rules and order of business. which committee will nominate a permanent president and secretary; also, two presidential electors, and two alternates for the State at

One district vice-president. One district assistant secretary. One member of the committee on resolu-6. One district presidential elector, and one

alternate. The county committees throughout the State will take such steps as may be necessary, regarding the selection of delegates to this convention, and report at once the names of delegates and alternates, with their respective postoffice address, to the chairman of the State com-

By order of the State central committee, JAMES N. HUSTON, Chairman.

Carp Ponds. American Carp Culture.

The plan adopted by the United States Com-

mission of Fish and Fisheries is to drain their

carp ponds in the early spring and fall to destroy the enomies of the carp, including wild fish that are constantly getting into the ponds. During the seasons of 1885 and 1886, owing to the work done by the government in reclaiming the Potomac flats, the outlets of the ponds were stopped up so they could not be drawn off. Late in 1886 the water was numbed out of the ponds, when thousands of perch, sunfish, eels, etc., greater in number than the carp themselves were existing in the ponds. As a consequence, not one-third of a crop of carp was obtained. This case is cited for the benefit of some of cur culturist success has not been what they expected. The carp, like all other animals, is the creature of circumstances; where the circumstances are favorable they will do well. When circumstances are unfavorable the carp are not to be blamed. The practice of drawing ponds in early spring and fall, where the water supply is good and they can be readily filled, is to be commended. Where the ponds depend either on rain-fall or weak water supply, it is hazardous to draw them off in the spring, as they may not fill until the season is half over. In all such establishments a winter-pond should be provid-

INDIANA'S CAPITAL CITY

It Is a City Where the Resident Owns His Own Home.

Indianapolis Characteristic-Thrifty Suburbs-Mr. W. A. Yeazell Tells an Interesting Story.

Nowhere will you find a better example of the thrift of our citizens than among the residents of West Indianapolis. A trip to this suburb will convince the most skeptical of this. Many of the residents own their own houses and many are now building. In most any direction the observer will find new houses in all stages of progress. These are all, more or less. small houses on the cottage style, and are usu ally surrounded by large, pleasant lawns. The writer, in conversation with Mr. W. A. Yeazell, a well-known resident of West Indian-

apolis, and who is employed as car inspector on the I., B. & W. road, elicited the following: "Yes," said Mr. Yeazell, "a great many of our citizens are property owners. My own house will be ready in about ten days for occupancy. My house is on lot No. 329, Marion avenue. Lots are not very expensive, and anyone can afford to purchase if he is not a spendthrift.

"I know in my own case," continued Mr. Yeazell, "I might have been able to purchase a lot twice as large and build two houses on it with the money I have spent on WORTHLESS PATENT REMEDIES

and to doctors who did me no good." "What was that for?" asked the waiter.



MN. W. A. YEAZELL, 1075 VERMONT ST. "Well, you see, for the last fifteen years I have been troubled with headaches, colds and throat troubles, suffering more or less all the time and gradually getting worse until I hoped and wished to die to put an end to such an unpleasant existence.

"I can scarcely describe my sufferings," continued Mr. Yeazell. "At night I could not sleep, and would awake in the morning

TIRED AND UNREFRESHED, With no appetite for breakfast. The very sight of food would nauseate me. I had a continual pain in my head just above my eyes. My head felt full and heavy. My eyes were weak and watery. My ears had queer noises in them, and the ringing sound made by my hammer on the car-wheel would make me deaf for the time beng. My nose was stopped up so as I could not breathe through it. I was compelled to breathe through my mouth, which caused my throat to

PARCHED AND DRY. Then I would hawk up and blow out mucus and scabs from my throat and nose, sometimes And always of a dirty, yellow color, and sometimes mixed with little white lumps which emit-

ted a bad odor upon being crushed. "I would have a feeling of oppression on my chest, as though there was a weight there. "Sometimes there would be a sharp pain in my left side extending to my left shoulder-blade, accmpanied by a hacking cough. I would catch cold on the slightest exposure. and that would

aggravate my trouble greatly.

zy and my head would seem to swim round and round. I grew tired on the slightest exertion. My muscles felt sore and flabby. I had to lose from three to five days' work out of each

"If I would stoop over I would grow very diz-

"I tried all manner of remedies that I could think of, and spent enough, as I said before, to BUILD A NEW HOUSE, But did not get any better. About three months ago I called on Dr. Franklyn Blair at No. 203 North Illinois street, and placed myself under his treatment. Slowly I commenced to improve, and now I feel well, work all the month, and feel well able to. My appetite is good. My

feel like a new man." Mr. W. A. Yeazell lives at 1075 Vermont street, where he can be found until he moves to his new house on Marion avenue, on lot No. 329, which will be in about ten days.

breath comes free and easy. I sleep well and

ed, made deep, and where it can be filled with water drawn from the main pond. The pond should then be drawn in the fall, when the fish are placed in the winter pond. If the main pond fills before the freeze-up, the fish can be transferred back to it. If it does not so fill, then the snows of winter and the rains of early spring will fill it for the next season's use.

A New Counterfeit.

A new counterfeit \$5 silver certificate, sheck letter D, has made its appearance during the past few days, and is well calculated to deceive: the work on it would do credit to Brockway, the well-known counterfeiter. The color of the Treasury number and the seal are excellent. The most noticeable defect in the note is in the portrait of General Grant, which has a very scratchy appearance and looks the life-like expression of the genuine. On the medallion on the back of the note the figure 6 in the date 1886 is poorly done and looks more like a cipher. The paper used in the note is a fac-simile of that used in the genuine. A gentleman living in the southern section of the city got one of the counterfeits on Saturday. He took it to the bank to have it examined and the bank officials, after a long and careful examination, pronounced it a counterfeit. The words "Register of the Treasury," under the signature of W. S. Rosecrans, were found to be badly and irregularly printed, and it was mainly through this defect that the bank people discovered that the note was counterfeit.

The farming of the future must be gradually contracted in the number of acres. Higher cultivation, more remunerative crops. Less hard work over broad fields and closer attention to special paying crops on the fields that surround the house. More pasture, more stock and plenty of ensilage-this insures the purchase of less commercial fertilizer and the very best results from the contents of the barn-yard.

To lead a stubborn cow put a rope around her horns in the usual fashion, and then pass it back of and around her ear, then forward and under the rope which goes around the horns, pulling the ear tight against the horn. When the rope is properly arranged the most stubborn cow will trot along nicely.

HALL's Hair Renewer is easily applied, and the most cleanly, of all hair preparations

